

WHY HE "POKED HIM ONE"

Baseball Field Gave Good Reason for Assault, but Judge Was Strangely Unsympathetic.

"You see, y'r honor, this here guy he comes into my cigar store along in the afternoon of the last day of the season and taps 'em on the showcase kinder soft and patient, like he wants a cigar but can wait, and we lets him wait, becuz me an' my partner is havin' a hot argument about the game, my partner bein' once an inmate of Cincinnati.

"We ain't noticin' the lapse of time nor customers nor nothin'—when a man's patriotism's involved he oughtn't to pay any attention to his personal business, I think—and when we'd argued till we was black in the face without gettin' anywhere we got sensible, and my partner he says, 'Well, you big stiff, I betcha five dollars the Reds takes today's game!'

"You're on!" I says, an' I digs up a five spot and he covers it an' we asks this here strange bird to hold stakes and tells him the bet.

"Sure!" he says, 'anything to accommodate while I'm waitin'.' And he takes the ten dollars and hands it over to my partner, sayin' 'The money's yours—the Reds win. I got it just before I come in here. You can telephone for verification if you like,' he says as I begin to splutter.

"Which just then the phone rings and Harry Nick calls me up and tells me the score. And I turn to this here guy and says, 'For the love o' Pete, you poor fish—did you stand there and listen to me make that bet and let me lose my good money and never say a word?' 'Well, it wasn't nothin' to me,' he says. 'I come in here to buy a cigar.' So I pokes him one, y'r honor, an' I think it was comin' to 'em!'

"Maybe your partner will pay your fine," said the court. "It will be just ten dollars."—Chicago News.

RESULT OF CROSS BREEDING

Qualities of Domestic Animals Improved by the Addition of Blood of Other Species.

The Indian of Alaska crosses his sled dogs with the wild wolf, and so has produced a dog which is enormously strong, can live on very little, can stand any degree of cold, and which can pull a sledge better than any other animal of its size.

The dog and the fox have been crossed, also the dog and the jackal. Even the lion and the tiger have been mated. In a group of trained animals seen in New York a few years ago was a lion-tiger. It had a tiger's body faintly striped, but the head of a lion with a mane.

The European pheasant, which, from in-breeding, was becoming liable to dis-

ease, has been enormously improved and strengthened by crossing with the wild Asiatic pheasant brought from Central Asia. In the same way new varieties of deer have been obtained by crossing the small Persian deer with the European fallow.

The ordinary white ferret is an amiable creature, but rather slow. Crossed with the savage little wild stoat, the result is the fitchet, smaller than the ferret, but much more active and fierce, and the finest creature in existence for working either rats or rabbits.

Nature's Wonderful Work.

The Great Barrier reef of Australia varies in width from ten to ninety miles, and is 1,255 miles long—a monumental result of the labors of myriads of tiny animals! Atolls, or coral rings inclosing a lagoon (with no central island), have been responsible for a deal of animated discussion; the generally accepted theory now being that the existing ring began as usual around and near to an island which has subsequently sunk and passed from knowledge, the coral keeping pace in upward growth—varying with circumstances from roughly one to three inches per year—with the sinking foundation. Barbados is built up almost entirely of coral, lumps of it taking the place of stones in the naturally shallow soil of the island, and the now high and dry dolomites of Austria are largely old coral reefs.

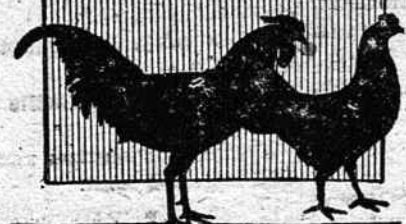
Philippine Climate Healthy.

The climate of the Philippines is one of the best in the tropics. The islands extend from 5 degrees to 21 degrees north latitude, and Manila is in 14 degrees 35 minutes. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79 or above 85. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61 and 97, and the annual mean temperature 81. There are three well marked seasons—temperate and dry from November to February, hot and dry from March to May, and temperate and wet from June to October. The rainy season reaches its maximum in July and August, when the rains are constant and very heavy. The total rainfall has been as high as 114 inches in one year.

Coral Fisheries.

In consideration of its slow growth the coral reefs are fished once only in ten years, the fishing boats engaged in this extremely lucrative business varying in size from three to fourteen tons. The most valuable fisheries are among the coral reefs off Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, the raw material going chiefly to Italy. The red coral of the Mediterranean and the Red sea is exported in large quantities to India for the manufacture of ornaments and articles of personal adornment. The black coral of the Persian gulf and Great Barrier reef is still more highly prized.

POULTRY



ENCOURAGE PULLETS TO LAY

Avoid Any Interruption of Regular Habits or Radical Change in Fowl's Diet.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The growing pullet is a creature of habit, thoroughly addicted to regularity and vigorously opposed to disturbance and unusual commotion. It is essential for the good of the flock in its entirety that the pullets should grow and improve like clockwork, from the time of hatching to maturity. Laying is often retarded by seemingly trivial disturbances, such as moving the fowl from place to place and changing the makeup of the ration.

In order to insure early eggs see to it that the growth of the pullets is not retarded in any manner whatever. Almost without exception the pullet whose growth from hatching to maturity has been regular, not subject to checks and interruptions, is an early layer. In support of the statement that checked growth results in retarded laying, comes the fact that May-hatched pullets often lay earlier than others which were hatched in April but retarded in the early stages of their growth by unfavorable weather. Retardation by weather conditions, however, is only one of many factors which may stunt the normal growth of a pullet and defer her entrance to the laying class.

As a rule, egg production begins at or before the cessation of the pullet's physical growth and development of the reproductive organs. Generally, influences which hinder growth also operate to delay egg production for several months. Any disturbance affecting the habits, quarters or comfort of the pullet at any stage of her life may retard laying. Shifting the birds from place to place and abrupt changes in the diet often disturb the fowl enough to retard laying. In fact, poultry fanciers who desire to keep pullets in condition for exhibition often use this means of keeping them from laying. On the average, pullets about to begin laying are more sensitive to disturbances than at any other time.



A Flock of Well-Developed Pullets Ready to Begin Laying.

er stage of their growth, and therefore require greater care in handling, but disturbances retarding the growth even of small chicks are likely to postpone the beginning of egg production.

It is imperative that every poultry keeper exercise the maximum of caution from the time the chicks are hatched until the pullets attain maturity, so that the fowl will make regular growth and not be subjected to any factors which will stunt or divert the proper development of the birds. The alphabet of proper management of the pullets emphasizes such factors as correct nourishment, constitution, exercise, and cleanliness. Given the proper care and surroundings, the early-hatched chick will develop into a profitable, early and persistent producer of eggs. This is the goal toward which every poultryman should work.

YOUNG CHICKS NEED WARMTH

When Brooded by Hens They Remain Under Mothers Nearly All the Time for Three Days.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The first requirement of young chicks is warmth—a temperature comfortable for them. Chicks hatch in a temperature of 102 degrees to 105 degrees F. When brooded by hens they remain under the mothers nearly all the time for two or three days. Chicks shipped in small boxes are kept warm by the heat of their bodies so long as the boxes are not exposed to near-freezing temperatures, but this natural heat is not sufficient when they are given more liberty.

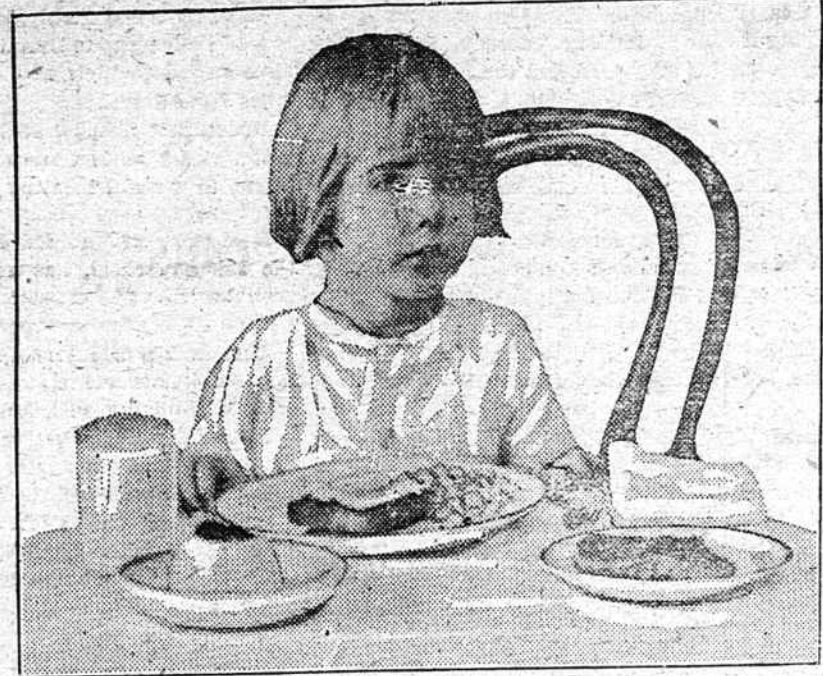
How Huntington Worked.

Edwin L. Sabin, in his volume, "Building the Pacific Railway," pays the following tribute to Collis Potter Huntington:

"Gifted in mind, form and features, he early proved himself a man of most tenacious purpose, and as a consummate manipulator of affairs when dealing with his fellow men. Activity characterized his whole course; but—'I do not work hard. I work easy,' was his significant phrase."

Mention Recorder in answering advs.

KINDS OF FOOD CHILDREN NEED TO MAKE THEM GROW INTO HEALTHY MEN AND WOMEN



Poached Egg on Toast, Baked Potato, Bread and Butter, Milk and Rice Pudding Make an Excellent Dinner for a Three-Year-Old.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Some people tell us a great deal about what children ought not to eat but forget to tell us what they ought to have. The kinds of food that children need to make them grow into healthy men and women is being studied by home economics experts.

The most important of these foods is milk. It supplies something for making muscles; something for making bones and teeth; and something that makes children grow. No child will grow as fast as he should or as well without milk. He may get fat, but fatness is not the same as strength. Unless he has milk, some part of him will almost surely be weak.

Every little child should have at least three glasses of whole milk every day, and if possible, four. If he has this amount of milk, and particularly if he can be given one egg yolk a day, he does not need meat. Some mothers worry because they cannot afford to buy meat, fish, chicken or other fresh foods for their children but this is quite unnecessary if they are able to get milk, and milk is almost always cheaper than these other foods.

How to Serve Eggs.

Some one will probably ask how the yolk of an egg should be served to a child. One good way is to add it to milk gravy. Another way is to cook it hard, salt and mash it and spread it on bread. The mother may just as well use the white of the egg for cake or for puddings. It is the yolk that the child needs most. All of the iron of the egg is in the yolk. There is something in the yolk, too, as there is in the milk that makes children grow. Every mother wants her children to have straight, strong legs. Both milk and eggs help to make the bones strong. Children who do not get these foods are almost sure to have a disease called "rickets." Their bones, being weak, bend under them and get very much out of shape.

Milk gets dirty easily and it is very hard to make it clean after it has become dirty. It is different from such foods as apples and oranges from which the dirt can be wiped. If milk is left uncovered and dust or other kinds of dirt fall on it, or if it is put into a dirty dish the dirt sinks to the bottom and it is impossible to get it out. Dirty milk is almost sure to make children sick and so the greatest pains should be taken to keep it clean. The barn where the cow is kept should be clean; so, too, should the pails and the milkster's hands. After the milk comes into the house it should be kept carefully covered in a cool place.

Use of Clean Skim Milk.

Whole milk is far better for children than skim milk, but clean skim milk is better than dirty whole milk. If the mother cannot get clean whole milk, she had better use clean skim milk and give the child a little extra butter to make up for the fat that was taken off when the milk was skimmed. The "something" in milk that makes children grow comes from the grass and other green things that the cow eats. The same "something" in eggs comes from the green food that every good chicken raiser provides for his chickens. From the green food it gets into the milk and the egg yolks. This substance, so much needed by all young animals, is also in lettuce, spinach, and other greens. For this reason these vegetables are good for children, particularly when milk and eggs are scarce.

Some children do not like vegetables and it does little good to try to persuade them to eat them. A better way is to put them into soups or gravies without saying anything about it. For example, make milk stews or gravies and put into them any small amounts of cooked vegetables that may be left over or some fresh vegetables cooked for the purpose. Here is a recipe for a milk stew. With plenty of bread, a large bowl of it makes a good dinner for a child.

Milk Stew With Vegetables.

1 quart milk, whole or skim.
1 cupful raw potatoes cut in small pieces.
A few leaves lettuce, spinach or other greens cut into small pieces or chopped.
A small piece of onion.
2 level teaspoonfuls butter or bacon fat. Salt.

Boil the potatoes till soft and drain. Cook the other vegetables in so little water that they do not need to be drained. Add to the milk. Heat, add

Administrator's Notice

As administrator of Mathew Corbett, decd. I hereby request all parties having claims against said estate, to present them to me properly estate please come forward at once proven. Also any parties owing said and make a settlement. The time has now arrived when said estate has to be closed up.

E. A. Wade, Admr.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

Always empty the water out of a kettle before refilling it.

The pantry shelves are best covered with white oilcloth, cut to fit.

Use borax in tepid water for washing silk handkerchiefs. Iron dry.

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REAL FAIRY STORY

Searchers for Thrills Might Read "Day Book, 1824."

Writer Justly Considers That for Romance It Has All the Quivers of Oldtime Tales Beaten to a Frazzle.

There was a time in the dear, dead past when Lwas addicted to the myths and legends of the long ago. I loved to read; writes Kenneth L. Roberts, in the Saturday Evening Post, "talking starting 'Once upon a time,' and telling how the old witch, after studying for thirty-seven years in the College of Witchcraft and Sorcery, was outwitted by the handsome prince in purple tights who didn't know a magic wand from a magic lantern. I loved Kluta von Linsensuppe and the strong and fearless counts of Lumburger and the deep bass voice of the old Rhensish bungstarters and the hump-backed rhinestone castles. I loved the Table Round and the whistle of the trusty falcon and the keen-edged meat as Sir Martingale, the Red and Sir Batter du Bellicose basted each other in the midriff for the favor of the beautiful Lady Mellisande of Marrow-fat. I ate that stuff alive, as the saying goes.

Today, though, I can't get a quiver out of it. I need stronger meat. When I want to get the old thrill that used to go with the fairy tales I pass over the stories of Rapunzel and Snow White and Sindbad and Cedric von Stussberg and William Tell and Agatha von Addlepate and all the others and get down an old, tattered leather-covered volume which bears the fascinating title, "Day Book, 1824."

This book was the property of one of my forebears, who lived in the 1700s and early in the 1800s ran a flourishing store in the town of Kennedunk, Me., when he wasn't running the rugged Maine scenery. It has the fairy stories whipped to light froth. Right at the top of the very first page appears the absorbing statement: "Eliab Stevens, Dr. To 1 pr. Morocco shoes, 84 cents."

And right under it is the thrilling bit: "Capt. Elisha Chadbourne, Dr. to 6 doz. Eggs, 75 cents." And piling sensation on sensation, the third paragraph reads: "Nonh Shackford, Dr. to 1/2 pt. N. E. rum, 7 cts. Drank in store."

Morocco shoes, 84 cents! Be still, my fluttering heart, be still! And one-half pint of fragrant old New England rum, straight from the heart of Medford, Mass., for 7 cents! I swoon! Who cares where it was drunk, so long as the drinker got it for 7 cents? Seven cents for half a pint of New England rum! Twenty-eight cents for a quart! And 84 cents for a pair of shoes or three quarts of rum! To say nothing of six dozen eggs, freshly abstracted from under startled Maine hens, for the staggering sum of 75 cents, or 12 1/2 cents the dozen.

Who cares to listen to such trite and commonplace twaddle as the fairy godmother's adventures in getting a coach and four out of a pumpkin, and some rats, when one can read red-blooded stuff about Eliab Stevens getting a pair of Morocco shoes out of 85 cents? My little leather covered day book may be a trifle shorter on love interest than "Cinderella" or

"Beauty and the Beast," but it possesses infinitely more excitement and much more of the surprise element. Oh, much!

Promising Outlook.

"I seen the start of what looked like it was going to be a right lively fuss, over at Tullinville yesterday," related Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "A couple of fellows jumped onto another feller, for something or nuther, I reckon, although I didn't learn what, and went to mauling him right sharply. Then another feller jumped in, to make it even. About that time the sheriff came a-running and started to pull 'em apart, and all four lit in on him. He deputized a passel of fellers that were standing around, and they sorter took hold, and another bunch of fellers that came up 'peared to figger that the process was too one-sided, and so they tore in, too. About that time it began to rain, and they all adjourned to the porch of the Tote Fair store and went to talking horse swap and politics. But for a spell I shore reckoned I was going to see something of a fight."—Kansas City Star.

Nature Studies on the Prairie.

A Bloom township farmer says that he has a pet catfish in a water tank on his farm which serves a useful purpose. Whenever this farmer gets the fever to fish he digs up a few worms and throws them in the tank. If the pet fish grabs them up he knows fish are biting and gets his fish pole and hikes for the river. If, on the other hand, the fish pays no attention to the worms he knows it is a poor day for fishing and lets his wife tell him what she wants done and does it. So he never misses it and always returns from the river with a string of fish like the proverbial small boy gets. A Bloom township farmer told us this, but got gurn if we can remember who it was.—Clay Centre Times.

Shattering a Precedent.

"Another sign that democracy is marching on."

"Well?" "I see where a royal personage went duck hunting the other day and a commoner who was a member of the party killed most of the ducks."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

First Sight of a Pig.

"Along the hard, dry, wind-swept road in a suburb came a drove of pigs—a most unusual spectacle in London of recent years. From the by-roads the children of the poor came hurrying to see, and it was clear from their comments that many of them had never seen a pig before.

"Look, Lizer!" cried one of the smallest among them. "Look there's a piebald one." "Course there is, stoopid," said Lizer, who was clearly well versed in natural history. "Where else do yer think they get streaky bacon from?"—London Chronicle.

China's Industrial Future.

In 1918, regardless of the great world war and unsettled internal political conditions, China's foreign trade increased, keeping the grand total well above the billion-dollar mark. Observing commercial investigators agree that, industrially, and as a manufacturing center, China has a great future.

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